

Renal Transplantation Results

Most of the clinical renal transplants performed in this country are reported to a national registry in Boston. The registry compiles data on the individual patients and publishes an annual report. The estimated one-year functional survival of transplanted kidneys from various donor sources is as follows:

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>
Monozygotic Twins	91	4
Sibling	91	3
Parent	83	4
Other blood relative	67	7
Cadaver	42	5
Unrelated living	58	20

It is apparent the results of clinical renal transplantation surpass many surgical procedures for other forms of life threatening disease.

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or sensitized lymphocytes have also been shown to possess antibodies inhibiting the growth of chemically induced tumors.

The virally induced tumors apparently result in incorporation of the virus into genome of the host cell. The chemically induced tumor apparently results from an alteration in the DNA in the specific cell of a given host. Perhaps the most exciting development in the entire field comes from the recent work on cell hybridization in which it has been demonstrated that it is possible to fuse a normal cell with a neoplastic cell and thereby alter the antigenicity of the neoplastic cell so that it no longer grows in a susceptible host. This would imply that the genes for normality are dominant over the genes for cancer and that the weak antigens on the surface of the cancer cell can be converted to strong incompatible antigens which no longer are permissible for transplantation in suitable recipients. The techniques for cell hybridization must be exploited more fully, first in the experimental laboratory, and we may hope in man over the next few years if progress is to be made in cancer immunology at the clinical level.

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Cancer Immunology

During the past 20 years, the immunology of experimental cancer has been extensively investigated. The cancers of viral origin possess an antigen common to all the tumors induced by this virus regardless of the species of animal in which the tumor occurs. It is possible to produce antibodies against the virus and immunize animals against the induction of tumors by the virus.

The experimental tumors induced by chemical carcinogenesis have a specific change in the cancer tissue which can only be transmitted to inbred strains of identical animals. Immunity against these chemically induced tumors can also be demonstrated by excising portions of the tumor after it has started to grow and reinjecting tumor cells back into the identical animal, whereupon they commonly failed to grow. The injection of irradiated tumor cells also induces an active immunity against the subsequent implantation of viable tumor cells and sensitized or immunized spleen cells

Surgical Management of Transposition Of the Great Vessels

Until a few years ago, transposition of the great vessels was not a correctable disease. Three recent developments have drastically changed the management and prognosis of infants with this condition. First is atrial septostomy introduced by Rashkind. This consists of the introduction of a balloon catheter through the foramen ovale into the left atrium. Deflation of the balloon during withdrawal of the catheter creates an atrial septal defect. This operation can be safely performed in infants under the age of six months and has replaced the Blalock-Hanlon operation as the palliative procedure of choice in this congenital